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Telephone: 100
Postoffice: 100
Lynchburg Bureau: 100 N. Main Street
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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911.

THE C. & O. AND CLINCHFIELD.

Edwin Hawley, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was in Spartanburg last Sunday on his way back to New York, after a tour of inspection over the line of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad, which now runs from Danville, Virginia, to Spartanburg. He was accompanied in his inspection of this railroad and its enormous coal properties at Danville by Frank A. Vandenberg, President George W. Stevens, Vice-President Decatur Axtell, Frank Trumbull and other directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and by a number of other influential factors in the development of this immensely valuable property. All the indications are that the Chesapeake and Ohio will buy the Clinchfield Railroad and operate it and its coal properties, yet Mr. Hawley would not admit that anything had been done and Mr. Stevens was silent as the grave.

It is known that the Chesapeake and Ohio are now building a railroad from Elk Horn City, Kentucky, to Danville, Virginia, a distance of thirty-five miles, through a very rough country, nearly all mountains and solid rock, and it is not like the Chesapeake and Ohio to build a road thirty-five miles long to reach places like Danville where there is a very nice hotel, and counting the people who are not engaged in taking out the coal, a population of probably fifty or one hundred people. The Clinchfield Railroad is 243 miles long. It was built at an enormous cost, and is probably one of the greatest triumphs of railroad construction in this country, certainly east of the Rocky Mountains. It was built for the purpose mainly of getting the coal out of the Clinchfield reaches. An immense quantity of coal has been taken out of the mines at Danville, and put on the market. The coal is of a particularly good quality. Last week one of the largest cotton manufacturers in upper South Carolina spoke in very high terms of the quality of this coal, and of the advantage with which it had been used by manufacturers in that part of the country. The Clinchfield people who own the coal fields also largely own the railroad, and are doubtless interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio property.

The building of the Elk Horn line and the purchase or lease of the Clinchfield road would give the Chesapeake and Ohio an immense advantage in handling through traffic from Chicago and the Lakes to Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and other Southern shipping points. The Clinchfield people already own valuable terminals at Charleston and plans have been made for the largest possible development of these terminals. The opening of the Panama Canal would give the Chesapeake and Ohio people a great advantage in handling immense cargoes for the Isthmus and the South American trade by the Clinchfield Road and through the port of Charleston—"the nearest port to Panama on the Atlantic Coast."

We have not the least doubt that the Chesapeake and Ohio people have secured the lease or ownership of the Clinchfield Road, and there is nothing of which they should be ashamed if they have done such a thing. What we cannot understand is why they should not talk about it when they are asked about it, because the people are as much interested in the development of the commercial and industrial South as the Chesapeake and Ohio people possibly can be.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Another page in the annals of Richmond College was turned yesterday. Out from the shadow of the old tower poured a goodly number of graduates to doff cap and gown and take part in the affairs of the larger world which lies beyond the pleasant outlines of academic walls. Another year has been added to an institution of which the people of this city are justly proud, because it is an institution of the city and for the city as well as for the outlying territory. Misfortune came to the College this last year, but it was met cheerfully and adequately and in no way has the progress of the institution been interfered with. Perhaps the disaster of Christmas morning had quickened the desire to remove the College to its new academic home at Westhampton, where even now the foundations are being laid and where in two years classic spires and stately towers will rise above a newer and greater Richmond College.

MAKING USE OF THE VAGRANTS.

It is estimated that the cost of taking care of vagrants and tramps in the penitentiaries, jails and workhouses of New York State amounts to not less than \$2,000,000 annually. At the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Baltimore, Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York, discussed with great familiarity the colonization of vagrants and the conversion of such colonists into useful and productive members of society. For several years a small crowd of men and women in New York has been seeking legislation for the establishment of a farm colony systems of vagrants in New York State, but they have not so far succeeded, although the purpose they had in view must appeal to the common sense of the people. A great many idlers could be converted into useful and productive citizens if the laws should provide that they be attached to some colony of industrious folk under proper State regulation and restriction. Men are unfortunate. They lose hope. They are not criminals except as they are driven into crime by

conditions of location, its value to the city of Richmond will be incalculable.

It has been true of Richmond College that its growth has been too rapid, but has been steady and healthy. Its foundations are sure and the gradual superstructure rising above them is sound and permanent. All departments have grown encouragingly. The law school, under scientific and progressive direction, has become one of the most efficient and practical in the South.

Many have entered this College to grow in wisdom, and have departed to serve their State and their country, and to live in the service of humanity to the glory of God. Its fruits justify the good will and co-operation of the friends of education.

"TOM" RYAN RESTING.

Thomas Fortune Ryan has recovered in large measure from his recent indisposition, and sailed from New York last Monday by the steamship Adriatic for the other side. The reporters tried to get him to talk in New York, and he did talk in a way, as, for example, he is reported in The Times as saying: "I know nothing of politics or trusts or court decisions or subways or elevateds. I have nothing to say whatever about financial conditions or business affairs. Indeed, I have nothing to say on any subject. I am going away for a rest, and that's all."

WE DO NOT SEE HOW ANYTHING INCriminating can be got out of that; but we are prepared always for the worst, so expert have the judges become in reading some meaning into the most ordinary, everyday expressions of those who for any reason are more prominent than their fellows. To illustrate, it will probably not be denied that Mr. Ryan actually said: "I am going away for a rest, and that's all." What does he want to "rest" for? Why should he go away to rest? Why doesn't he rest in this country? What has he been doing that he should require rest? Other men of his years and habits are working away steadily—why should he want to rest? How can he dismiss so important a subject as this by saying "that's all"? Why does he use such an expression as that? "That's all" applies to only one thing. It is patented. Nobody has any right to use it who has not paid for it or imbibed it, and why should Mr. Ryan use it, when everybody knows that "that's all" is not all by any means?

Then, why is it that Mr. Ryan did not talk about politics and financial conditions and business affairs? Why should he have dodged all these issues and kept his lips sealed upon subjects on which he is well informed, when by speaking freely and at length, he might have helped some of the "space-men" to make as much as eight or ten dollars the column? Just the same, we trust that Mr. Ryan will have a very pleasant vacation on the other side and that he will come back home more impressed than ever with the greatness of the United States and its marvelous opportunities.

THE GALLANT SENATE.

Members of the United States Senate will present President and Mrs. Taft with a magnificent silver service on their Silver Wedding Day next Monday. All of the Senators have subscribed to this testimonial which does them credit. "All the world loves a lover," but the President would probably think just as much of them if they would go ahead now and pass the reciprocity bill without further delay.

WICKERSHAM'S COLORED ASSISTANT.

Now that the Senate has confirmed the President's appointment of William H. Lewis, the colored lawyer of Boston, to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, it is hoped that Lewis will have the good sense to preserve his own self-respect and do credit to his race by "a godly walk and conversation," so to say. He has a great opportunity, if he will only meet it like a man. It is taken for granted, seeing that he was born in Virginia, that he will not try to push himself into company and places where he is not wanted.

IT IS TO BE REGRETTED THAT HE WAS appointed to such an office, first, because he is not better fitted for it than ten thousand white lawyers who could have been found, and, second, because his appointment has only served to keep alive the race question which has already caused so much trouble in the country, and, third, because his appointment was in no sense necessary to the capable conduct of the Government. Now, however, that the Senate has approved the choice of the President, the rest remains for Lewis.

SEMONIZING ON BASEBALL.

One Sunday in each year is devoted by the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn to a sermon about baseball. The services are held under the auspices of the New York League of Y. M. C. A. baseball teams. This year's sermon was preached last Sunday by the Rev. Edward H. Young.

That St. Paul, if preaching in America this summer, would "undoubtedly be an enthusiastic fan and would attend all games" was the rather sensational statement of the Rev. Mr. Young in the course of his preaching on the National Game. He said:

"Paul was an enthusiastic sportsman. So close was his friendship with the presiding officers at the great games of Western Asia as to excite very active solicitude on their part in his behalf when Paul seemed in danger of being expelled from the country. He uses athletic terms frequently, speaking of himself as a runner and boxer and figuratively applying the term 'the great umpire of the skies' to his Master."

FULLY ONE-HALF OF THE adult population of the country each summer attends baseball games. The interest increases in the game more and more as the years go on, and while we think we know why so many people go to see the National Game the Rev. Mr. Young says that we like baseball because it teaches discipline, team work, honor, fair play and the subjection of the lesser to the greater.

The joyland of joy riders has been found at last. It is Connecticut. The new motor car law there provides no speed limit, makes the State wide open to non-residents, and there is no limit to the time during which they can

run machines without a license from the State. Moreover, there is an active movement to improve all the roads for their use.

The tactful saying of trivial things has achieved success for many people. There is a story about a man who made a fortune through saying to all he met, "How well you're looking!" At a social affair lately there was observed a very attractive young woman who as each man was introduced to her said: "I am so glad to meet you," with such wonderful emphasis on the "you" that she almost monopolized the male population for the rest of the evening.

A Buffalo newspaper says of Mary Garden: "She was an air of indifference." Was this in Thais or Salome?

Mrs. Taft has improved so greatly in her health that the physicians have told the President that she will be able to be present at the Silver Wedding on Monday, although probably she will not be able personally to receive the guests. Her gracious presence in the White House on so happy an occasion will add a fine touch to the affair.

An Illinois farmer testified that he had spent \$11,550 for kisses and carresses. The court gave him a verdict for the full amount, but will the payment be "in kind"?

Abie Martin says "an optimist is a liar broke."

At last we are to have a specific for hay fever. A London report says that the disease, which for more than 250 years has thwarted all attempts of the medical profession, to perfect an absolute cure, has finally yielded to science. A new cure, a "hay fever serum," somewhat similar in its action and mode of preparation to the famous diphtheria serum, is now ready for use for the relief of thousands.

Justice Logan Blackley, of Georgia, went back to his alma mater, the University of Georgia, when he was in his seventies, but his record has been beaten by Mrs. Winslip, of Wisconsin, who is a pupil at the University of Wisconsin at the age of eighty. She was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and knew many of the war-time notables. She asserts that she is going to school in her old age because she enjoys learning more and more every day.

The prize-winner mean man was defendant in a Chicago divorce court the other day. He is rich, his wife declaring that he is worth at least \$2,000,000. The reports of the commercial agencies seem to bear her out. She declared that, notwithstanding his wealth, he gave her only \$30 the week for household expenses, including her own wardrobe and forced her to do the family washing. He was so wrapped up in making money, she said, that he paid no attention to his own home and family. However, there are many families who live very well on \$20 a week.

A London man is tracing the ancestry of George Washington for a woman named Jones, who lives in Butte, Montana. He has gone back to the tenth century.

Another Presidential possibility has developed. The Mobile Register suggests for the tenancy of the White House Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the House.

Voice of the People

Ready to Say Where He Stands.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Replying to your editorial in regard to the election of the President, I am glad to see that you have taken the trouble to address the people at several points in the different counties, at which times I will give my views as to the laws which should be enacted, relative to the important matters in which our people are interested. This card appears in every issue of the Times-Dispatch and also in the issue of June 5, 1911.

I want to say that it is true that I have not spoken nor published any views on the issues discussed in the editorial of the Gordonsville Gazette, nor in your editorial endorsement of said editorials. I state in my views as follows: (1) It shall be my pleasure and desire to see and talk with as many voters as possible before the primary; (2) I shall be glad to add to the list of names in the different counties, at which times I will give my views as to the laws which should be enacted, relative to the important matters in which our people are interested. This card appears in every issue of the Times-Dispatch and also in the issue of June 5, 1911.

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Significance of the Election.

The insignia consists of an eight-pointed blue enamel cross, mounted in gold, between the branches of which there are four Prussian eagles, spread-winged. The cross is surmounted by an eagle, and is encircled by the Prussian insignia. That of the civil division is slightly different, the cross being encircled with a blue enamel, and the eagle is surmounted by a crown. The insignia is worn suspended from the neck by a ribbon, black more, with a narrow border of silver.

St. Francis Bacon's fine statue, by F. W. Bateson, of the Royal Academy, is one of the features of the Royal Academy Exhibition this year in London, and in view of the fact that Sir Francis Bacon, the inventor of the method of preserving meat by the frozen process, to which the Argentine Republic owes so much of its prosperity, it seems eminently fitting that the statue should have found a purchaser in one of the English stockyard Barons of Argentina, and that its future home should be in his house, or other palace, at Buenos Ayres. In this connection it is well to recall that New Zealand has already erected a monument to Francis Bacon, popularly, but erroneously known as "the great Lord Bacon," in recognition of his services, not in writing the works that make his name famous, but in his invention of that method of preserving meat by the frozen process, to which New Zealand, like Argentina, owes so much of her prosperity.

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